Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1807. [No. 2013.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ 195 Shares *Alexandria Marine Insurance Stock* for sale by
CATLETT & FISK.
October 16. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 4th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial Ship
LEONIDAS,
Upwards of 300 tons burthen now ready to receive a cargo. Freight to Liverpool or Clyde, would be preferred.
Apply to
James Patton.

ALSO,
The good Ship

GEORGE,
Capt. Waller;
Burthen 207 tons; will be ready for a cargo in ten days. Apply to the Master on board or to
James Patton.
October 29. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,
John Barnes, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.
Apply to
William Yeaton.
November 2, d.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship MARY,
Henry Fosdick, Master;
Burthen about three hundred hogsheads, is a good vessel, & will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.—For terms apply to
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have for sale, on board said ship,
1200 bushels *Liverpool Coals*, for grates,
October 20.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from *John Spencer* to the subscribers, made to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to *Cuthbert Powell*, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on SATURDAY the 21st day of November next,

Two Tracts of Land,

lying in the neighborhood of the Gum-Spring, in Loudoun county, adjoining each other and binding on the lands of Thompson and Veitch and Benjamin James, containing one hundred and fifty two acres.—The sale will take place at twelve o'clock.

Israel Lacey,
Charles Lewis,
Stephen Beard, } *Trustees.*
dts

GROCERIES,
By ISAAC ROBBINS and CO. at their Grocery Store, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street—
Where country store-keepers can be supplied on moderate terms.
October 22 d2weo2w

New Brewery.

ISAAC ENTWISLE & CO.
HAVE commenced Brewing, and have on hand BEER of a good quality ready for delivery, Grains to be had at the brewhouse, and Yeast at Entwisle's store, lower end of Prince street.
Cash given for good clean Barley, at the brewery.
November 7. d12t

COFFEE.

5000lb. good *COFFEE*,
50lb. *NUTMEGS*,
With as usual, a general assortment of WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for sale on reasonable terms by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
October 30.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the schooner Thomas, from Salem, and for sale by
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
20 tons of RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DITTO,
TANNERS' OIL.
Also for sale,
The said Schooner Thoma
If applied for immediately to the Captain on board at Hepburn's wharf, or to
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
October 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. rum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS.
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. Bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

Two Stoves to Let.
Enquire at this Office.
Nov. 7

FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age accustomed to the care of children and cleaning a house.
Apply to the PRINTER.
Nov. 7. d.

St. Andrew's Society.
A STATED quarterly meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society* will be held at Gadsby's hotel on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. at six P. M.
By order of the President,
Donald Macleod, *Sec'ry.*
November 11 d6t

JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the William and John, and the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are for sale on the usual terms.
October 26. d6teo1m

☞ Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY
Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of
FALL GOODS.
10th mo. 20, d6t 3tawtf

TO BE RENTED,
A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.
May 1. eo

Bank of Potomac,
November 5, 1807.
NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of this institution, that a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock for the half year ending this day, will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.
By order of the President and directors.
Ch. PAGE, Chash'r.
November 7. eo4w

☞ Removal.

JOHN TUCKER,
Has removed from King-street to his whar adjoining Messrs. Jonah Thompson & Sons, where he has for sale—
1700 SPANISH HIDES
2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT
First quality Muscovado SUGAR in hogsheads and barrels—and
GROCERIES as usual.
☞ He also takes the liberty to inform his friends in the country, that he has a large and commodious Warehouse for the reception of flour, either by water or waggons, and would take in flour on storage.
October 10. ed10d 3taw3w

NOW LANDING
At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.
Wadsworth and Butler.
Sept. 3. d1weotf

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained, from the orphan's court of said county, letters testamentory on the estate of Susanna Hamilton, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 30th day of October, 1807.
Andrew Jamieson,
Rich'd. Weightman, } *Ex'rs.*
October 30 eo8w

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he hath removed from the Old Trunk Stand, on Royal-street, near the market, and hath taken his stand about the middle of King-street, where he proposes carrying on, as usual, the business of making, repairing and selling, by wholesale and retail, TRUNKS of every description at very reduced prices.
The greatest allowance made wholesale purchasers.
All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to, by
William P. Dunnington.
November 13. 3t

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, on a credit,
Ten Crates of Queensware handsomely assorted.
P. G. Marsteller.
November 12 dts

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. Generis begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement, which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. eo

Gun & Pistol Manufactory,
Lower end of King-street near the water.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in its various branches—also to render his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement shewn him during a space of five years, and hopes the execution of his work may merit a continuance of the same.
Robert Nash.
November 5. eo2w
☞ Guns, pistols, rifles, &c. stocked and repaired in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.
R. T. Hooe & Co.
June 1. eo

ONE CENT Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, JOHN RISING, an apprentice to the sail-making business; between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Whoever takes up said runaway or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no expences. All persons are cautioned from harboring, employing, or carrying him off. I will put the law in force against any such offender.
Daniel M'Dougall.
November 12. eo3t

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders
FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.
N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.
Richard Horwell.
Sept. 25 d6m.

Directions.
The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent their improper straining and thereby destroying the case designed in the construction of the article.

FROM RICHMOND ENQUIRER

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Motion for Commitment.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

Monday, October 5.

[CONTINUED.]

SILAS DINSMORE.

Mr. Hay. Were you in New Orleans when general Wilkinson arrived there in November last? A I was. Mr. *Hay.*—Did he make any communication to you—A He made a very full and general statement of the situation of the country, and of his apprehension of approaching danger. Mr. Hay. How soon after his arrival? A I think on the 26th or 27th of November. He arrived there on the evening of the 25th. and made his communications to me very shortly after his arrival. Q Were these communications made under any injunctions of secrecy? A They were.—Q Were you acquainted with the state of the public mind at New Orleans at the time of the arrival of general Wilkinson? A I discovered nothing unusual about that time. Q What was the state of the public mind, after the approach of Burr was announced? Did there appear to bea considerable party disposed to favor the views of col. Burr? A A considerable party appeared to be in favor of col. Burr, and were much opposed to the measures of general Wilkinson. Q What appeared to be the general impression on the minds of the citizens, & what was their conduct before and after gen. W. exposed the plans of col. Burr? A Before the disclosure of those plans it was a general subject of enquiry as to the conduct of general Wilkinson in taking post at New Orleans, and many censured the measure. About that time several numbers of the Westeren World appeared, in which many severe strictures were cast upon general Wilkinson and others, which after the disclosure made by general Wilkinson at the government house, occasioned very considerable commotions among the citizens. It became a general topic of conversation in the coffee house, in the hotels and even in the streets. I will repeat further that there appeared to be a large portion of the mercantile interest in favor of general Wilkinson's conduct, some censured and some doubted. General Wilkinson condescended to ask my opinion, having previously made a full disclosure of the dangers and of the measures which he had adopted. I did give my advice in favor of seizing every man whom he found opposed to his measures. This was after a developement of the state of affairs by gen Wilkinson.

Mr. *Martin.* And that not to be depended upon.

Mr. *Wirt.* That will be a subject of discussion hereafter.

Mr. *Martin.* I know that.

Mr. *Wirt* [in a low tone of voice] to Mr Martin. *You know a good deal of those things.*

Mr. *Hay.* Did you see colonel Burr at Washington in the Mississippi territory? A Yes. I received a verbal message from him by an unknown person, and returned an apology for not waiting on him that day but went to see him the next day. I met him in company, but he solicited no private interview and I had none with him.

Mr. *Hay.* Was there any circumstance which particularly attracted your notice? A No I never saw him till he was in the hands of the civil authority.

Mr. *Hay.* Do you recollect whether in New Orleans and while general Wilkinson was there intelligence frequently came down the river stating the approach of col. B. and his party.

[Mr *Wickham* objected to the witness speaking of mere reports, as being nothing better than hearsay evidence. Mr *Wirt* contended it was admissible evidence; and that it was proper to shew the state of the public mind arising from those rumors which were generally circulated to justify the strong measures which were taken. The *Chief Justice* said that neither hearsay nor rumors could be regarded as legal evidence, but if there be the slightest shade of difference in the testimony, that of rumor, in such a case as the present, was the most tolerable.]

A There were frequent reports to that effect. Among other rumors, Mr JohnClay, a respectable merchant of New Orleans, came to general Wilkinson's quarters on the morning of the 8th or 9th of December, and asked to see the general; when shewn to him, he observed in my presence, I feel it my duty, general, to inform you that I have received a letter from Kentucky, informing me that colonel Burr had seized on the arsenal in Kentucky (I think near the mouth of Kentucky river) and has availed himself of all the arms and ordnance stores there deposited. A few minutes after governor Claiborne came in and said, general I have received correct information on which I can dreed, that a squadron of the British fleet is cruising off the Balize.

Mr *Hay.* Have you ever been on service with general Wilkinson? A Not in a military character. Mr Hay. Have you ever in a civil? A Yes. Mr Hay. What was his general reputation as to integrity? A I never knew any thing as to his integrity but what was purity itself. So far as his conduct came within my own knowledge, it always appeared to me to be perfectly correct. Q How long have you known general Wilkinson? A It is a little more than five years since I first knew him. I have been in some service with him for months together in the forest, while we were engaged in running the national boundary line. Mr Hay. Have you ever discovered any thing which betrayed a want of patriotism in general Wilkinson? A No. His patriotism was of the most ardent kind, such as I wish to possess myself, and could wish every other citizen to possess. Mr Hay. Did he ever write to you about raising a military corps? A Yes. But that was predicated on the idea of a rupture with Spain.

Mr Randolph. Have you got the letter? A I do not know. I have several letters from general Wilkinson, which I have on file; but I have not examined whether this particular one is among them or not. Mr. Randolph. What is the date of the letter? A 1805. Q What induced you to suppose that there was a probability of a war with Spain at that time? A From interviews with the general in 1803, and subsequent correspondence with him till 1805. The first was occasioned by the doubtful state of our negociations with Spain; the second from the detention of a part of the ceded territory. From many circumstances it was supposed a rupture was inevitable. Mr Randolph. What was the space of the territory in dispute? A From the parallel of latitude 31 degrees north, to the Gulph of Florida, and from the Mississippi to the river Perdido.

[*Silas Dinsmore's evidence to be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 6.

DEBATE

On Mr. Quincy's *motion to instruct the committee appointed in relation to maritime aggressions, &c.*

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. *Gardnier* regretted extremely that there should be any difference of opinion in respect to this resolution before the house: his surprize was still greater than his regret. The attack made on the Chesapeake by the Leopard had occasioned more sensation than perhaps any event since the revolutionary war It had induced the president to call Congress together at an earlier day than usual; and yet this subject had not been specifically noticed by any resolution of this house. A violation of our rights so prominent, he thought it the duty of the house to take up specifically, and to act on it accordingly; to shew that our feelings are in unison with those of the people of the United States, on the one hand and of the president on the other. He said it appeared to be the sense of the house that the subject should be enquired into; if it were already referred to a committee, he saw no objection to instructing this committee, what course they should pursue. To the same committee had been referred a variety of subjects. and he could see no indecorum in telling that committee to what particular point their attention should be directed, though he had no doubt but the committee would do what they believed to be their duty.

It had been asked, would the house say that so important a subject as this had not yet been acted upon? He presumed the house would say the truth. If the subject was not referred the house would say this, and their duty required that they should make a reference. The gentleman from N Carolina had said the subject was certainly before some committee; but he did not tell the house which committee he thought had cognizance of it. Certainly, if this aggression had been committed at so great a distance from the shores as had been represented, it was not within the power of the committee appointed under the first resolution. But the gentleman from Virginia had told them, that he did not know that this violation was committed without the jurisdiction of the U. S. If this afforded any argument, it would be, that, inasmuch as the house did not know where it was committed, it was proper to take measures to ascertain the truth. If it were committed without the jurisdiction of the U. S. it did not come within the province of the committee who had the subject under consideration; and in order to make an enquiry, it was necessary to give them further powers. The resolution now before the house would prevent all difficulty on the subject; it tells the committee that it is the subject to which the house requires their particular attention; he thought it proper, therefore, in every point of view that this resolution should pass. He hoped that there would be an unanimity of vote on this subject; that the house would proceed directly to the object for which they were summoned together, and would act as though they were engaged in one common concern. To this end, said he, let us determine to what committee the subject belongs; they will soon report, and we shall have the subject compleatly before us.

Mr. Blount observed, that the gentleman just sat down had misrepresented him. That gentleman had stated that he [Mr. B.] had not expressed an opinion to which of the committees the attack on the Chesapeake was referred. He had expressly stated, that the committee of which he was a member had entered upon the subject, and that at the moment when this resolution was brought forward, he was in the act of writing a note to the secretary of state for information, and which he read in his place. The committee, nor any member of it, ever entertained any doubt on the subject. It was the first business on which they proceeded. He believed the members of this committee felt as desirous of pursuing this enquiry, and of laying all the information they could obtain before the public, as any gentleman who clamored upon it. There was no inclination in this committee to pass over this attack in silence, nor could they be justly charged with delay in giving their attention to it.

Mr. Quincy disclaimed any intention of passing a censure upon the committee who who were said to have this subject under consideration, He had no doubt their views were as pure and patriotic as his own. He thought the house had not been sufficiently explicit in their reference of this subject.—He knew it was the general opinion of the house that this business had been already referred, he had therefore modified his resolution to its present form. He saw no indelicacy in this So far from it, a committee ought to consider it an honor to be instructed by this house: it was adding all the wisdom of the house to the wisdom of the committee.—He had no intention of making any clamor on the subject, or of offending that committee. His own opinion was that the attack on the Chesapeake was not referred at all; or, if it were referred, it was not referred to the committee, whom he proposed to instruct. It appeared that this committee and the committee of commerce and manufactures had themselves entertained doubts on the subject; but after holding a conference had determined that the committee appointed on aggressions within our ports and waters should take it up. The confessions of gentlemen themselves appeared to call for a motion like the present, and he hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. *Fisk* entertained no doubt, nor did the committee who had taken up the subject appear to have any, as to the reference of the attack on the Chesapeake. He therefore conceived it unnecessary to pass this resolution. The committee had already taken up the subject, and would soon be ready to report upon it. It would therefore be very improper now to come to a resolution to direct their attention to what they are already engaged upon.

The question was called for, and taken by yeas and nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Champion, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Desha, Elliot, Ely, Gardenier, Jenkins, Lewis, Milner, Moseley, Pitkin, Quincy, Rowan, Russel, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Upham, Van Allen, Van Rensselaer.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Carlton, Chandler, M. Clay, Clopton, Cobb, Cook, Cutts, Darby, Dawson, Deane, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Garnett, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Harris, Holmes, Howard, Ilsley, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kirkpatrick, Knight, Lambert, Love, Marion, Masters, MacCreery, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Porter, Pugh, Rea (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. K. Smith, Samuel Smith, Southard, Stanford, Storer, Swart, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Trigg, Troup, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Verplank, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Witherall.—93.

Monday, *November 9.*

DEBATE on Mr. G. W. Campbell's *motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.*

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, said, he understood that the gentleman's objections, at first were not against the appropriation or the propriety of making it; but now, he wished to know, whether a subordinate officer had actually paid this money, or whether it remained unpaid; and if paid, where the secretary got the money to pay it. For himself, he considered it of no importance in what manner the money was paid, whether in dollars or in bank notes, or in any other way. The president had declared that he deemed it necessary to procure these materials, because appearances indicated an approaching rupture; if they had not been procured then, they might have become scarce, and perhaps could not be had at all. The materials were stored; the secretary of the navy had said that they were purchased. He conceived it immaterial whether the money was actually paid, or whether any individual had become responsible for it. It was not usual for the committee of ways and means, or for the house to go into minutiæ, or to enquire whether the money were paid in one way or in another. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts if it was of any importance whether it were paid a month ago or should be paid a month hence.—The gentleman seemed to endeavor to propose some question that would produce difficulty; he professed to be in favor of the appropriation, and yet wished to throw some obstacle in the way to obstruct its passage. Even had the secretary appropriated money to this exigency which had been otherwise appropriated, it was a customary measure. There was a time when this doctrine was advocated by the very gentleman who now seemed to oppose it. Mr. C. here read that part of the message from the president to congress which relates to this subject. He then contended that this proved that the articles spoken of were secured, and that the persons of whom they were procured were satisfied with the security of government for the purchase. If the propriety of incurring these expences were brought into question, it might be necessry to give some answer to objections which should be offered.—But as it seemed that the propriety of the measure was not questioned, he should go no farther into the subject.

Mr. *Randolph* said, from what he had heard of the debate, it appeared to him, that some doctrines had been advanced by the gentleman on his left (Mr. Campbell) which had not been heretofore considered as the true old whig doctrine, the true republican or democratic doctrine. He had heard it stated, with some surprise, that the misapprobation of public money, or in other words, to apply public money which had been appropriated for one subject to another, was a matter of little importance, and unworthy of being made a question of enquiry in this house. He thought very differently. He had not heard much of the debate, but he had heard enough to convince him that an alarming—a damning heresy on the subject of politics, was likely to become prevalent in this body. Mr. R said he would take the liberty of reading an extract from the first communication which the present president of the United States made to congress, in which he recommends it as prudent to multiply barriers against the misapplication of public money, by confining expenditures to express appropriations. Mr. R read the passage to which he alluded, as follows: "In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every secific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount: by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money: and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform." These opinions said he are at total variance with the doctrine now advanced—the present doctrine threatens a war of extirmination to those opinions.——Doctrines which were then held sacred, and on which he had always acted, and upon which he trusted he should always be willing to act, appeared now to be deserted.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Campbell) had stated that there was a time when certain gentlemen sanctioned the doctrines for which he now contends. It was equally true, he said, that there were others who, contemporaneously too, defended the principles for which he now contended. Does the gentleman from Tennessee consider us as political roundabouts, to be changed by changing circumstances? If this be the fact, the sooner we know it the better.

Mr. R called the attention of the house to an enquiry formerly made [illegible]

t the appropriation or
king it; but now, he
whether a subordinate
paid this money, or
d unpaid; and if paid,
got the money to pay
e considered it of no
manner the money was
llars or in bank notes,
. The president had
eemed it necessary to
als, because appearan-
proaching rupture; if
cured then, they might
, and perhaps could
he materials were stor.
f the navy had said
nased. He conceived it
the money was actual.
any individual had be.
it. It was not usual
ways and means, or
nto minutiæ, or to en-
oney were paid in one
He asked the gentle.
serts if it was of any
it were paid a month
a month hence.——
ed to endeavor to pro.
that would produce
sed to be in favor of
d yet wished to throw
way to obstruct its
he secretary appropri.
exigency which had
priated, it was a cus-
here was a time when
vocated by the very
eemed to oppose it.
t part of the message
congress which re-
He then contended
the articles spoken of
that the persons of
cured were satisfied
f government for the
opriety of incurring
brought into question,
to give some answer
should be offered.—
the propriety of the
stioned, he should go
bject.
d, from what he had
appeared to him, that
been advanced by the
eft (Mr. Campbell)
heretofore considered
doctrine, the true re-
ic doctrine. He had
some surprise, that
f public money, or in
public money which
d for one subject to
r of little importance,
g made a question of
. He thought very
ot heard much of the
heard enough to con-
alarming—a damning
of politics, was likely
n this body. Mr. R
he liberty of reading
first communication
sident of the United
ess, in which he re.
ent to multiply barri-
lication of public mo
enditures to express
R read the passage
as follows: "In our
contributions entrust-
would be prudent to
ust their dissipation,
cific sums to every
ible of definition; by
tions of money vary-
riation in object or
ount: by reducing the
ingencies, and there.
cretionary powers o.
ringing back to a sin.
countabilities for mo-
ation may be prompt,
rm." These opini.
al variance with the
ed—the present doc-
r of extirmination to
octrines which were
on which he had al-
which he trusted he
ing to act, appeared

n Tennessee (Mr.
hat there was a time
n sanctioned the doc-
w contends. It was
hat there were others
usly too, defended
h he now contended.
rom Tennessee con-
roundabouts, to be
circumstances? If
oner we know it the

tention of the house
made into the

act of general Hamilton, supported by a colleague of his now in the senate. What was the crime alledged against the gentleman? It was, that he had applied monies appropriated for one purpose to defray the expence of another. This was the charge which was then made, and supported with great ability.

Mr. R allowed that the crisis which occasioned the extraordinary expences in question was an immiuent one. It was so critical, that congress ought to have been immediately convened, in order that they might have given authority by law for these extraordinary expences, and for adopting such measures as national feeling and national honor called for.

He confessed he felt extremely reluctant to vote large sums for the support of a degraded and disgraced navy, for expences too that had been illegally incurred. He had endeavored in vain to procure Gallatin on Finance, (which certainly ought to be in their library) In that book he recollected a case exactly opposite to the present, where the president of the United States during the Pennsylvania insurrection, made use of money to defray the expences incurred, which had been appropriated for a different object; but not having the book in his possession he would not venture to quote it, lest he should not do it correctly. Mr. R. concluded by saying, that when he rose he did not mean to have said so much on the subject.——If any thing had escaped him grating to any gentleman's feelings, he hoped it would not be ascribed to an intention to offend; but he could not withhold his indignation on hearing such anti republican and highly federal opinions as had been supported by the gentleman from Tennessee.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the ship Sansom, arrived last night from Plymouth in 34 days, the editors of the New York Gazette have received English papers to the 3d of October—the most important of their contents will be found in this paper. The news respecting our affairs with England, is rather gloomy—we give it without comment.

Captain Doane left London on the 2d of October; he informs that the U. S. schooner Revenge had arrived at Portsmouth, where Mr. Munro was to embark for America in a few days, his baggage having been packed up for a week. Mr. Pinckney was to act in his absence. It was reported, that the British would not give up the right of search, even of ships of war, for their seamen; that there was but little prospect of an accommodation between the two governments; that the British had given orders to detain all American vessels bound to or from enemies ports; that the blockade of the Ems, Elbe and Weser, was raised about the 20th of September; that Copenhagen had surrendered; the Danish fleet was to be manned by volunteers sent from England, and was soon expected to arrive in British ports; that another expedition was fitting out, to carry 20,000 troops, supposed for South America; and that flat-bottomed boats were building for this service; that the Madeira expedition had not sailed, but rendezvoused off Cork.

A letter from Mr. Hawker, dated London, September 18, to captain Stevens, of the Sansom, "says, Mr. Munro is going to America, Mr. Pinckney will act, and although you may hear that his going looks like hostility, it is not so; however, I learn that this government have determined to search all neutral ships for British seamen, and it is said a proclamation will be issued in a day or two to this effect."

The London Star of September 28, says, "We are informed, and we believe our information is correct, that our government is resolved to retaliate on France by a proclamation, exactly on the model of the late French decree of blockade. Not only the coasts of France and Italy, but of every European state under the influence and control of Napoleon—as also, all foreign dependencies so circumstanced, will be declared in a state of blockade, and all vessels going to, or coming from any of them, will be declared legal prizes.

"This will settle at once the clamors of the Americans respecting their right to trade with the French colonies; carrying, or pretending to carry their produce, to an American port, and afterwards to reship the same for Bordeaux and other French ports.

"We understand that the definitive answer given by ministers to Mr. Munro, (who has not yet taken his departure) was exactly conformable to the principles that are about to be adopted. Mr. Munro, it seems, was instructed to declare, that should the British goverement refuse to concede the points demanded by America, the non importation act would be immediately enforced. The reply was "I am commanded by his majesty to inform you that the issue of such an order by the American government, will be considered and held as a declaration of WAR.

"On the points respecting the right of search, Mr. Munro was informed, that this country will maintain its right, not only respecting goods, but seamen—not even excepting American ships of war.

"It appears, that by the occupation of Zealand, the British have anticipated the measures of Bonaparte, with respect to that island. The Kniphausen ship Minerva has arrived at Sheerness from Bordeaux, which she left 12 days since.—The captain reports, that the inhabitants there had no idea of the surrender of Copenhagen to the British; but it was currently reported, that 80,000 French troops had gone to Portugal, and that Bonaparte himself had proceeded to Holstein with 120,000 troops, to endeavor to get possession of Zealand. This captain says there were nearly 200 sail of Danes at Bordeaux.

"The last Lisbon mail brought intelligence of the intention of the Portuguese government to emigrate to the Brazils. It is said an application has been made to our government to assist them in executing plan.

Accounts from Algiers mention, that a treaty has been concluded with the regency of that country and Great Britain, by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cala, and Il Col has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides, wool, wax, and 7500 fanagues wheat annually; and ceded the coral fishery on the coast.

French troops were marching from Upper Italy to the kingdom of Naples, whence it is concluded that an attack on the island of Sicily was not far distant. French troops have taken possession of Cattaro.

The island of Rugen, including all the Swedish islands on the German coast of the Baltic, have capitulated to the French.

The Portuguese government, it is said, refused to comply with the demand made by the French, to be paid the sum of 500,000l.; and has expressed a determination to embark for the Brazils, if the demand is persisted in.

Lord Collingwood sailed from Malta the latter end of July, with a squadron for the Dardanelles.

The British Parliament had been further prorogued to the 10th of November.

Gen. Fox and his staff had arrived in England from Sicily; and the command of the army in the Mediterranean devolved on gen. Moore.

The Dutch government have interdicted all intercourse with England. The regulations are drawn up by the severity which characterise every proceeding of Napoleon in matters relative to British commerce—his design is to exclude England entirely from the continent of Europe; and no choice appears to be left her, but to fight him with his own weapon, and destroy at once every vestige of a system of neutrality, and this is understood, is the determination of the English government.

Copenhagen surrendered on the 7th of September. The articles of capitulation surrender the whole of the Danish ships and vessels of war, and possession of the dock yards, store houses, &c. to the British, within six weeks from the date of the capitulation, or sooner, the citadel of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand were to be evacuated, and the prisoners taken on both sides to be unconditionally restored.

Price of stocks, September 28. Consols 62 3.4——Omnium, par, 1.4 premium.

London, September 24.

Before the close of the market yesterday, a rumor was circulated at the stock exchange, that lord Malmesbury is about to proceed to Paris in consequence of a pacific overture from the French government. However probable it may be, that recent events may tend to produce pacific dispositions, we believe the rumor rested on no authority. It had the effect, however, to raise the stocks a little.

It appears that on the recommencement of hostilities between the Russian and Turkish armies (on the the termination of an armistice) the success of the Russians by land was as decided as that of their navy——when the news of the peace of Tilsit put an end to farther operations!

The opinion that a rupture will take place between this country and America daily gains ground in the city. In what temper of mind Mr. Munroe took his departure is not publicly known, but it is pretty generally understood that our government maintained a dignified tone on some of the points endeavored to be wrested from this country by threats. On some of these Mr. Munroe is said to have remarked that they had been conceded by the treaty some time ago sent to America—The answer was—"True, and if your government had ratified that treaty his majesty's present ministers would have considered themselves bound by the act of their predecessors, but the treaty having been returned unratified, has now no more weight than any other piece of waste paper.

The question between this country and America may be reduced to a very narrow compass. The Americans contend that they have a right to trade with the French colonies, because France has permitted them during the war. We answer that in the very nature of things, a war in which they are not a party, cannot confer priviledges on them from which they are debarred in time of peace. France does not allow America to trade with her colonies during peace, and allows her to do so during war, because it is of service to France. By the spirit of Colonial Law, none can trade with the colonies of any country but the mother country, and it follows that every vessel so trading can have no other protection in that trade than what the mother country can afford them, they become, while in that trade, the vessels of the mother country.

(Star.)

September 29.

The loss of the inhabitants at Copenhagen does not exceed 700 in the course of the seige. The houses totally destroyed were 250.

It is reported, that the ships and troops employed in taking the Danish fleet and capital, are to be sent to the river of Plate.

We learn by a neutral vessel from Bayonne, that a van guard of soldiers entered that town, for the purpose of preparing the way for an army of forty thousand men who were on their march for Lisbon, in order to compel Portugal to agree to Bonaparte's favorite design of excluding British commerce from her ports.

September 30.

By a Gottenburg mail arrived last night, we have received a Swedish bulletin announcing the arrival of Louis 18th and the duke d'Angouleme at Carlscrona.

Another mail states, that Mr. Jackson, our minister, is gone to Coldens, upon a mission to the crown prince.

The French troops have again occupied Konigsburgh, and levied a heavy contribution.

Government have ordered a large number of flat bottomed boats to be got ready for service, with all possible expedition. The boat builders of the different ports, have been required to state the numbers they can furnish in a month.

Copenhagen, September 11.

The bombardment commenced on Wednesday the 2d September at sunrise, from four mortar batteries, consisting altogether of 30 large mortars; at the same time a battery of fire rockets was opened on the right, and that part of the town against which they were directed, was immediately on fire in several places.

The bombardment continued for three nights, commencing at 8 o'clock, P M and continuing without interruption for sixteen hours, that is till noon the next day, when it regularly ceased till eight in the evening.

On the third night the town appeared to be in one universal blaze on the right, and about midnight the great steeple was observed to be on fire, which is said by the Danes to have been done by one of the rockets. At four in the morning it fell with a most tremendous crash: at noon the fury ceased, as usual, but the flames spread in all directions, throughout that day (the 4th) and the following day, (the 5th); nor was it till the afternoon of the tenth that they were at all abated.

Six hundred houses are burnt to the ground, with the University and Cathedral, and only 400 houses have escaped without some damage. Two thousand persons are said to have perished in the bombardment. Another night must have destroyed the whole town; nor is there on record an instance of so much damage being done in so short a time.

On the 5th, a short time before the bombardment was about to re-commence, a flag of truce came out; of course the fury was suspended, nor was it afterwards renewed although it was not generally known till the morning of the 7th, that a capitulation was concluded, which may be attributed to the additional implements of combustion used in this occasion.

On the 7th in the evening, the flank companies took possession of the citadel, and a detachment from the fleet landed in the arsenal.

The loss of the British on shore does not exceed 150 killed and wounded, and no more than 50 afloat.

Gottenburgh, Sept. 18.

We have nothing new from Copenhagen to day; it is said that the English sailors are busily employed in equipping the Danish fleet, in order to its being brought to England, and that three or four ships are already prepared for their departure, with the English flag flying upon them. None of the English soldiers are permitted to enter Copenhagen, on account of the distressed state of the inhabitants. Lord Cathcart's orders on this head are so strict that even general officers have been refused permission. Several merchants houses there have already stopped payment.

London, September 25.

A most important state paper has this day been published. It is a declaration from his Britannic majesty, stating the motives which have dictated his last measures in the Baltic. His majesty "had received the most possitive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent, of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the british commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of G. Britain & Ireland."

The declaration then asserts that "Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburg. And, Holstein once occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal."

The declaration, which is of considerable length, states in conclusion that

"Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish government, it still remains for Denmark to determine, whether war shall continue between the two nations.—His majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the sword which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and the world, that, having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous from any other motive, or from any object of advantage or aggrandizement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which produced them."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The ship Sansom arrived at New-York, in 36 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) left there the ship Ann, of this port for Amsterdam.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the U.S. held at the bank in Philadelphia, Nov 10, 1807:—

THOMAS WILLING, Esq. having resigned the appointment of president, DAVID LENOX, Esq. waa unanimously elected president of said bank.

G. SIMPSON, *Cashier.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will positively be sold at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days.

1 Bale Coatings, from six to twelve shillings sterling cost.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 14 2t

WOOD.

A LARGE quantity of Wood will be laid off in the Forest of Washington on the Leesburgh road, and arranged in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—A small tract of Land for sale at the same place.

Those desirous of supplying themselves with fire-wood, posts, rails, &c. will please make application within 10 days from this date to

John Ball, AGENT.

Nov. 12, [14] 3t

Advertisement.

The public are hereby notified, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia praying that a Company be incorporated to pave a road leading from Fauquier court house by the Buckland Mills, to Fairfax court-house, in the direction to Alexandria.

October 7. law3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED,

From Cooper's Meadow, from which he was turned out by his hostler, with a view of driving him to the Stable:

A SORREL HORSE, about 15 ½ hands high, stately & well made, with a small white spot on the forehead, several white spots on the shoulders, and a bob tail. Paces, trots and canters—he is supposed to have gone up the Leesburgh or Centreville roads.

The above reward, & all reasonable charges, will be paid on delivering him to the Subscriber.

Charles Bennet.

November 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,

I propose to make a dividend of such of the moneys belonging to the estate of *W. Oxley* an insolvent debtor as have come to my hands. The creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased on that day to attend at my office to receive their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*

Nov. 10 dt15D.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder for cash

A House & Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke street, between Columbus & Alfred-streets—the property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney. } *Com'rs.*

November 2,

Lands and Mill-Seat for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, October 2, 1807, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises,

Ten acres and a half of land lying on the east side of the Georgetown road, about half a mile from Alexandria court-house, either all together or divided into four lots of equal quantity as may suit the purchasers.

A full square, containing rather more than two acres, on the south side of Duke street and eastward of the well and white house belonging to the subscriber.

Part of a square to the southward of the last-mentioned, and west of Cha's Page's and Philip G. Marsteller's houses.

The Spring-Garden, about 4 acres, say two squares, and taking in the streets will be near 5 acres.

The last three mentioned parcels will be sold together or divided, as may be thought most convenient to buyers.

A moiety of ten acres near Cameron Run and the Colchester road, bought in company with Bird and Ricketts.

A valuable Mill Seat on Holmes's Run, above the new turnpike road and not far from the trough hill, between four and five miles from Alexandria.

The sale to commence on the 23d cur. on the George-Town road, and continue, if the weather is suitable, till the whole is disposed of.

The terms of sale will be made known before or at the time of sale.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Receiver of the effects of JOHN SUTTON, and JOHN MANDEVILLE, under the order of the high Court of Chancery of Virginia.

11th month 2d d6s

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having withdrawn from the partnership of Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and is now carrying on the *Wheelwright* and *Blacksmith's* business, on his own account, on Royal, a little below Prince street, and flatters himself that he shall be able to render general satisfaction, having sound and seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—these, with a determination to render every personal attention to the execution of his work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the public patronage.

John Horner, jun.

November 7 d15t

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozengzes.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. e5

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it;* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve Lenity vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Hatter, maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

Just Published,

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:

The Life of Gen. Washington,

By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Author of the *American Revolution.*

Price in boards, $2 50

☞ Price to non-subscribers 3 dollars.

October 18.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
At the Printing Office